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Miscellaneous

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Today's Postings

Weather: Partly cloudy with light rain. Wind: West-southwest. Temperature: 45-55. Humidity: 60-70. Visibility: 10-15 miles. Barometer: 30.0-30.2.

Arrivals: Mr. Harry Finkelman, the new Counselor at the British Embassy, to arrive in Jerusalem on Sunday.

Departures: Mr. Ephraim Ben-Ari, Director-General of the Ministry of Transport, to leave for Tel Aviv on Sunday.

Travel Tax Rise May Be Reviewed

TEL AVIV. — The protest strike of travel agents directed against the new travel tax regulations which was scheduled for today has been postponed.

On Friday, a meeting was arranged for Sunday between the Finance Ministry and the agents with El Al, El Zim and the Government Tourist Corporation to discuss the 15 per cent increase in tax. In view of the possible review of the tax order, the agents decided to postpone their one-day strike which had been decided on at an emergency meeting on Thursday.

Representatives of El Al, El Zim and the travel agents met with P. Kollek, Director of the Government Tourist Corporation, here on Friday to explain their stand. Mr. Kollek will be present at the meeting with the Finance Ministry on Sunday.

The agents were particularly upset that the new 15 per cent tax also applied to railway tickets purchased in Israel currency. Heretofore these were taxed at 30 per cent.

From the travel and tourist association, it was learned that the agents will demand a return to the previous travel tax of 10 per cent on air and boat fares and 30 per cent on rail fares.

Treasury to Tell Public Why It Pays

The activities of the Ministry of Finance and the budget will be the subject of a month-long information campaign organized by the Public Education Service (Ministry of Welfare), in accordance with an order granted by Jerusalem District Court Judge B.E. Shershevsky to the State Attorney.

The request was made following the decision last week of Gideon Rynar, who is under suspicion of obtaining money under false pretences from the Ministry of Finance. The German organization solicited fees of \$10 to assist restitution claimants. The authorities state that the organization was dissolved last month. Prior to this, however, Rynar had lost his authority to act as representative of the organization but he continued to collect fees, it is claimed. (Times)

J'lem Hapoel and T.A. Betar Again Provide Soccer Upsets

TEL AVIV. — Tel Aviv Betar and Jerusalem Hapoel have caused major upsets for the second week running in the National Soccer League. Betar yesterday beat second-placed Hapoel 1:0 and the Jerusalem team today won 2:1.

At the other end of the table, Tel Aviv Hapoel retained their league leadership by beating Hapoel 2:1. Betar, who had been in the lead, lost to Hapoel 1:0. The Tel Aviv team, which had been in the lead, lost to Hapoel 1:0. The Tel Aviv team, which had been in the lead, lost to Hapoel 1:0.

Rabbi Axelrod Of Ramat Gan Dies, 68

Rabbi Moshe Axelrod, distinguished follower of the Rebbe of Lubavitch and member of the Ramat Gan Rabbinical Council, died at the Tel Hashomer Hospital on Friday at the age of 68.

The funeral will leave his home at 97 Rehov Harel, Ramat Gan, this morning at 10.

American Farmers On Tour Here

LYDDA AIRPORT. — An 85-year-old man, Mr. Harry Way, was among a group of farmers from the U.S. who arrived here on Friday by B.E.A. and T.W.A. for a four-day visit to the country.

The group, drawn from 22 states, is the fifth one to tour the Middle East under the Farm Family Tour Scheme. After touring Israel, the American farmers will cross into Jordan via Mandelbaum Gate.

J.N.F. Pilgrimage From Canada

LYDDA AIRPORT. — A group of 35 persons from Montreal, led by Rabbi Charles Bender, President of the Jewish National Fund in Canada, and Mr. Jacob Gottlieb, Executive Director of the J.N.F., have arrived for a fortnight's pilgrimage to Israel.

HERE RICKLER MEN BEN-DOR (Barnet)

take pleasure in visiting their friends in their WEDDING which will take place in Beit on Wednesday, March 2, at 7 p.m. (1st of Adar).

Dr. Alexander Kaatz

former Medical Director of the Sick Fund and express their profound condolences to the bereaved family.

Police Get Search Warrant To Find Eight-Year-Old Boy

The case of eight-year-old Yosef Shulman, who disappeared from his home in the High Court again on Friday, two weeks after the Court ordered that he be returned to his parents.

This time the Court instructed the police to search for the boy. The Court also ordered that the boy be returned to his parents if found.

The police spokesman in Tel Aviv said that any court decision would lead to prompt action by the police but that no official instructions had yet been received.

A fortnight ago, the Court ordered that Yosef's grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Shulman, of Jerusalem's Men Shearim Quarter, return him to his parents. They refused to obey the order out of fear for his future religious training under his parents' tutelage.

The agents were particularly upset that the new 15 per cent tax also applied to railway tickets purchased in Israel currency. Heretofore these were taxed at 30 per cent.

Restitution Agent's Accounts Impounded

Monies deposited in Israel banks to the account of the "Deutsche Stiftung zur Kriegsschadens" were on Friday temporarily transferred to the Public Custodian (Ministry of Welfare), in accordance with an order granted by Jerusalem District Court Judge B.E. Shershevsky to the State Attorney.

Will Resume Issuing 'El Ar' — Kardosh

HAZARETH. — All efforts will be made to ensure publication of the "El Ar" (Arabic) Front paper, said Mr. Kardosh, one of the paper's editors and a member of the National Council.

Several editors and their colleagues were recently arrested on suspicion of violating defense regulations and publishing a paper without a license.

Mr. Kardosh said that Mr. Shmuel Tamir and several other well-known lawyers had advised him to apply for a license to publish the paper.

He denied recent reports that Mr. Mahmud Serraji of Acre has quit the "El Ar" to join the "Front" paper.

Border

(Continued from Page One)

saying that everything was quite normal in the Golan Heights and that he had not been ordered by U.A.R. forces.

Mr. John Diefenbaker, the Canadian Prime Minister, told the Commons in Ottawa that his Government viewed the border situation with "great concern."

He continued: "We are in contact with all concerned at the U.N. and we are maintaining the U.S. and French Governments on the position."

He declared that on Thursday's speech by Mr. Nasser warning the West against intervention in the Arab-Israeli conflict, the U.S. and French Governments were "deeply concerned."

Earlier, Ambassador Arthur Loyd said in the House of Commons that the U.S. and French Governments were "deeply concerned."

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'Token' Strike in Poznan Plant

WARSAW. — Workers in a section of the Cegielski engineering works in Poznan where "bread and freedom" strikes broke out in 1948, went on a brief strike on Friday.

The workers in the Cegielski works, which are the largest in Poland, are known for their militant attitude.

Place de l'Etat d'Israel in Paris

Paris will this week change the name of the square in front of the Israeli Embassy to "Place de l'Etat d'Israel."

The square, which is currently named "Place de la République," is one of the main squares in Paris.

Joint Management For Hahabshim Fails Through

TEL AVIV. — Information from the outside, including press columns, brought about the breakdown of the joint management of the Hahabshim (Arab) Front and the Hahabshim (Jewish) Front.

The joint management, which was established in 1948, was intended to coordinate the activities of the two fronts.

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THE JERUSALEM POST

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GERSHON AGNON

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THE full story behind
the present build-up
of Egyptian and Syrian
forces near the Israeli
border is not
GERMANY yet clear and
AND NATO may elapse
before we
are totally aware of the
reasons impelling Abdul
Nasser's latest move. On
the other hand, another
equally puzzling problem,
the question of German
supply bases in Spain, ap-
pears far clearer today,
and sheds much light on
the relations between the
NATO countries. The distrust
still felt towards Germany
in the Western world, and
the scant progress made
towards disarmament.

West Germany's need
for training and supply
bases outside her own ter-
ritory seems pretty plain.
A look at the map shows
that the Federal Repub-
lic's armed forces and Air
Force are confined to a
narrow space. Frequently
West German jets inad-
vertently violate the air
space of their neighbors,
creating numerous inci-
dents. To prevent these
and to give to its army
more freedom of move-
ment, Bonn during the
past few months negoti-
ated with its NATO partners
for the setting-up on their
territory of military hospi-
tals, arms and supply de-
pots and Air Force training
schools. In none of these
cases, however, had Bonn
requested bases for its
troops.

These negotiations have
so far failed to produce
any substantial results. The
German Air Force has ob-
tained limited facilities for
exercises in North Africa
and in the island of Sar-
dinia. But Denmark has
rejected German proposals
and such countries as Bel-
gium, Italy and France
also showed little enthu-
siasm. The French in par-
ticular have altered an ar-
rangement which would
have provided the German
Air Force with a base in
Southern France, manned
by German personnel and
to be used for training mis-
sions outside of Germany.
Instead, the French have
proposed another site in
the north, which, say the
Germans, does not fulfil
their needs. The opening
of a German pilot school
on French soil is also still
under consideration.

Impatient with all these
delays and believing evi-
dently that Bonn through
such a move could exert
some pressure on France,
Defence Minister Strauss
decided at the end of last
year to feel out Madrid on
this matter. General Fran-
co's reaction seemed pos-
itive and Mr. Strauss pre-
sented the German propos-
al. But when they advised
him to ask for NATO's ap-
proval, Mr. Strauss flinched.
He feared that some NATO
members would bit-
terly oppose this scheme,
leading Madrid to reject
the German proposal. Mr.
Strauss wanted to have
Spain's full agreement be-
fore informing NATO.

However, events did not
develop as the German
Defence Ministry expected.
Word of the German-Span-
ish contacts leaked out,
creating a furor in the
West. Recollection of the
Hitler-Franco collusion was
more vivid in Western
minds than Bonn supposed,
and Europeans were ex-
tremely sensitive to any-
thing pointing to a revival
of German military
strength outside the frame-
work of NATO. Many ob-
servers felt that these ne-
gotiations were timed, in
order to make even more
difficult any East-West
 rapprochement at the sum-
mit meeting, two and a
half months away.

Spain has now stated
that no agreement will be
made with Germany with-
out NATO's consent. Wash-
ington and London have
asked Bonn to leave the
issue pending. This means,
therefore, that at least till
the summit meeting, the
question of German supply
bases outside of German
territory will not be raised.

Nevertheless, the upsurge
over this problem had its
uses. It showed clearly
that while both East and
West increasingly speak
of the impossibility of
war in the nuclear age
and about disarmament,
defence ministries continue
to seek supply bases as
though war in the most
sensitive spot of the
world — the heart of Eu-
rope — was quite possible.

Israel Army Alert To U.A.R. Troop Massing

By PAUL KOHN
POST Staff Correspondent

TEL AVIV. — When the
news broke late Wednesday
night that the Egyptian army
was massing in Sinai, the sit-
uation had reached a point
where it demanded the very
close attention of Israel's
defence forces and the world.
By then, the Egyptian
Command had poured the
bulk of its army into the Si-
naitic Peninsula, and has since
been moving it in waves
towards the Israeli border.
These divisions are now
concentrated along the main
Sinai arteries at El Arish,
Abu Agheila and Kuseima.
Some troops were also re-
ported to have moved into the
Gaza Strip.

Certainly, Nasser could not
have hoped to catch the Is-
raeli defence forces by sur-
prise, and though the situa-
tion worsened progressively
throughout last week, it is not
considered alarming here.
However, with more Egyptian
troops now in Sinai than in
1956 — practically their whole
army has moved into the pe-
ninsula — the position is con-
sidered "potentially serious."
Israel security forces con-
tinue to keep a sharp eye
on the Egyptian army's move-
ments.

Among Egyptian forces now
in forward position is an
armoured division, which is
the key to any attack. This
division, of several hundred
tanks, moved up from the Ca-
nals during last week. The En-
gels, too, are abundant, and
equipped with first-class, modern
Soviet equipment. The
morale of the Egyptian army
is believed to be currently at
a high pitch.

The Syrians, too, have for
some weeks now held almost
the entire Sinai, including
armour and artillery, on
the Israeli border.

The U.A.R. navy, particu-
larly its submarines, has
been active lately, and Mig
and Ilushin bombers are
based on Sinai and Canal
Zone airfields.

What has caused all these
"preparations" of the past
few days? The U.A.R. pro-
claimed "enormous victories"
in the Sinai, and this propa-
ganda is apparently believed by
the Arab masses. It is believed
here that Nasser's idea may
be to follow up these gains
by "a show of strength."

It is expected that he will be
satisfied with his troop move-
ments in Sinai, thus showing
the Syrians that their Egyp-
tian "brothers" were ready to
come to their aid in the event

of "Israel aggression," and
that there is no recklessness
will go so far. Nasser's
intent may be to claim a "vic-
tory" in that U.A.R. forces in
Sinai "allegedly prevented an
Israeli attack."

Also, it is believed that the
Russians are not averse to
making the U.A.R. realise
how dependent it is on Soviet
arms and, according to West-
ern sources, Russian reports
may have encouraged the
Egyptians to suspect that Is-
rael was planning military
steps against them. Last
week's meeting of Soviet
ambassadors with the
Foreign Ministers of Israel
and the U.A.R. — which had
nothing to do with recent de-
velopments — were claimed
in Cairo to have been related
to planned Israeli aggression.

The Egyptians are known to
be "touchy" on hypothet-
ical Israeli intentions. Minis-
ter of Defence Moshe Dayan
has denied in Paris that Is-
rael was massing troops prob-
ably made Egyptian military
circles more rather than less
suspicious. The fact that Gen-
eral Dayan and Mr. Shimon
Peres, the Deputy Defence
Minister, are away from home

at the same time, or that a
French warship is scheduled
to make a courtesy call at
Haifa, may likewise have
caused nervousness in Cairo.
The United Nations Emer-
gency Force in the Gaza Strip
and Sinai could do very little
to prevent an Egyptian at-
tack on Israel, armed as it is
with light weapons, and in
any case it calls itself "only
a police force." Egypt has so
far not asked for the re-
moval of UNEF, nor has it
transferred forces to the
Sharm es Sheikh area, which
would indicate an attempt to
close Elilat to Israeli shipping.
It has been made quite clear
here that any such move
would be forcibly resisted.

It is now expected that Nas-
ser intends to keep stronger
forces than hitherto perma-
nently stationed in Sinai.
While the U.A.R. is moving
its armed forces about its
own territory, Israel will not
initiate military action; but
the Prime Minister has stated
unequivocally that Israel will
not permit the U.A.R. to
change the status of Israel's
demilitarized zones, nor will
Israel allow any action im-
pinging on the sovereignty
of its territory to go unchal-
lenged.

Readers' Letters

U.N. ASSOCIATION'S
THANKS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Mr. — We should like to
thank publicly Columbia Pic-
tures and the firm of Albert
D. Matelon & Company, Ltd.,
who were so good as to de-
voted the proceeds of the film
"The U.N. Goes to War" to the
first performance of the film
which was chosen to repre-
sent the French film indus-
try at the Festival in Moscow
and is now being shown at
the Mograbi Theatre in Tel
Aviv — to the World Refugee
Year Fund of the United
Nations.

Yours, etc.
ISRAEL ASSOCIATION for
the UNITED NATIONS
Tel Aviv Branch
Yehuda Savir, Hon. Sec.
Yehoshua Pomeroy, Chairman
Tel Aviv, February 21.

MORE THAN ONE
Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Mr. — Under the heading
"Close Ties to Industry"
Urged on Technion, an ad-
dresser to a lecture which I
gave the night before at the
Technion appeared in the

January 20 issue of your
paper. I am afraid your cor-
respondent has misinterpreted
some of my statements. He
writes in particular "One
such institute already exists
in the Technion, serving the
metal industry." What he
said was: "The Institute of
Metals is not the only one
of its kind. There are at pre-
sent, several industrial insti-
tutions on the Technion cam-
pus performing similar func-
tions." I may add that these
are much older than the In-
stitute of Metals and the ser-
vices they perform are in
my opinion quite valuable to
the country.

Yours, etc.
DANIEL ROSENBERG
Professor of Engineering,
U.C.L.A.
Fulbright Lecturer, 1965-66
of the Technion
Haifa, January 20.

ALTHOUGH we have be-
come accustomed to
Nasser's incessant spouting
and threats, writes Moshe
(General Zionist), we should
not discount the possibility
of a move on his part. Wide-
spread talk of tension
between Israel and the
three Western Powers as
well as the Soviet Union will
do well to remove.

At Hamishmar (Mapam)
views the situation in the
same light, adding that this
is a threat not only to Is-
rael's security but to the
peace of the world as well.
Averting that only the
partners to the 1950 Decla-
ration can pronounce it
dead, Omer (Histadrut) finds
Nasser's obituary notice
worthless. The paper adds,
however, that the time has
come to stop ignoring Rus-
sia's presence in the Middle
East and calls for a four-
power declaration to re-
place the old guarantee.

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Nasser's (non-party) also
considers Nasser's fulmina-
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himself to be so bellicose
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FRIDAY'S PRESS
By arrangement with "Ma'ariv"

Threat to World Peace

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Paris Letter Sahara's Security Secrecy

By Israel Haimm

SECRECY has seemingly
become second nature for
atomic scientists since the
days of Los Alamos, and
though there could be little
new for the American, Soviet
and British scientists in what
was going on in the past two
years in the French atom
town of Reggan, in the Sa-
hara, security measures were
very much like those which
had surrounded the conceal-
ing of the first atom bomb.
Only a few days before
the explosion itself was the
well of mystery partially re-
moved and the French public
was allowed to get a glimpse
of the forbidden town.

The French Air Force is-
sued permits to a small
group of correspondents, but
the special identity cards
they were handed upon ar-
rival at Reggan limited their
movement to a part only of
the 50,000 square kilometre
that had been closed and
which even airplanes were
forbidden to fly over for the
past four months.

About 2,500 French and na-
tive labourers and 2,500 sol-
diers had been engaged in
building the secret town and
its installations in the two
years preceding the explo-
sion. The area in which
France set off the gigantic
mushroom had been known
by the natives by the name
of "desert of thirst and
dread." The French have a
more prosaic name for it —
Centre saharien d'expres-
sion militaire, or the C.S.-
E.M., for short.

"Point zero," the pylon on
which the bomb was placed,
was raised about 50 kilome-
tres south-west of Reggan.
It was 100 metres high and
looked from afar like a
giant pencil stuck in the
ground. At the pylon's sum-
mit a structure resembling
one of a dovecot had been
built; it had three stories,
the first being occupied by
electronic installations, in-
cluding a television camera.
The two upper stories held
the two separate parts of
the atom bomb, each in-
fensive in itself.

The explosion left of course
no trace of this first pylon;
on Saturday morning "point
zero" turned into a deep
crater. But another tower,
about fifty metres high, re-
mained standing not far
from the first one, and here
the second French atomic
explosion is expected to take
place in the near future.

An Underground City
In a blockhouse about one
and a half kilometres from
"point zero," the scientists
kept the instruments for
measuring the strength of
the explosion and its effects.
Immediately after the blast
groups of volunteers had to
advance there in order to
bring the instruments to
safety before the radioactive
fallout began covering the
area. Military equipment in-
cluding planes, had been
placed in the vicinity of the
bomb to test the effects of
the explosion.

The atomic centre where
the scientific work has been
going on is not at Reggan
but at Hamoudia, only about
15 kilometres north of "point
zero." Here an underground
town has been built into the
face of a 40-metre cliff. Some
of the experts engaged in
the most secret work have
been not only working but
actually living at Hamoudia,
which no one, with the ex-
ception of those working on
the project, has ever been
allowed to enter. This is the
site of the 12-metre pylon
from which the electronic
signal exploding the bomb
was sent.

Ground and aerial patrols
as well as electrified barbed
wire sealed off the area from
unwanted guests. No acci-
dent or incident disturbed work
there with the exception of
the crash of a Czechoslovak
plane nearby; but this hap-
pened two years ago and
was not necessarily connected
with the atomic project.

At Hamoudia is the key
position of the Sahara atom-
ic centre, the new town of
Reggan, built on a plateau
near the oasis of Reggan,
can be considered its hinter-
land. With its small cubic
buildings Reggan reminds one
of the new petrol centres of

Sahara; it is not unlike a
kibbutz in the Negev in the
first year of its existence,
before it becomes surrounded
by trees and green fields.

Life at Reggan has been
made as agreeable as possible,
but there is one element of
normalcy missing; there is
not one woman there.

Because of the terrible heat
work is mainly done at night,
in the light of giant flood-
lights. The civilians have
their bars and cafeterias, the
soldiers their mess and cli-
nics. Fresh food is regularly
 flown in by plane, and al-
though sufficient quantities
of water have been found,
30 litres of mineral water per
day are also supplied to
every person, as the local
water has a somewhat dis-
agreeable taste.

The average Frenchman
has taken the explosion of
France's first atom bomb in
his stride, refusing to be
overcome by pride or im-
pressed by foreign criticism
of his country's joining the
"Atomic Club" at the very
time when no great power
is testing nuclear weapons.
But it is said here that one
of De Gaulle's motives in
exploding the bomb has been
to afford the army, so long
taken up with Algeria, a new
very prestige has become
involved in it, a new raison
d'être and a new sense of
purpose and a channel of
constructive activity.

PEN FRIENDS
PATRICK MORROW, 20, of
Fillingham Cottage, Sixteenth
Road, Fillingham, Lincoln-
shire, England, who speaks
English, French, Arabic and
Hebrew, and whose hobbies are
stamp collecting, photography,
reading and motor-
cycling, is very keen to have
correspondents in Israel.

Newsweek
February 23, 1966
On the Road:
Solomon K
and
Solomon R
Obituary everywhere

HERE

IS... KLM'S

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- ★ jet-powered!
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Amsterdam

ELECTRA

Lockheed Aircraft Corp.

MUSICAL DIARY

COUNTRYWIDE CHOPIN FESTIVAL

The Kol Viraal Orchestra, Helmut Freudenthal, conductor; Aliza Lewandowska, mezzo-soprano; Karol Klein, piano (V.U.S.A. Auditorium, Jerusalem, February 21). Chopin: Fantasy in F minor, Op. 49; Nocturne in E-flat major, Op. 9, No. 3; Scherzo in B-flat major, Op. 31, No. 3; Mazurka in B-flat major, Op. 24, No. 2; Mazurka in B-flat major, Op. 24, No. 3; Mazurka in B-flat major, Op. 24, No. 4; Mazurka in B-flat major, Op. 24, No. 5; Mazurka in B-flat major, Op. 24, No. 6; Mazurka in B-flat major, Op. 24, No. 7; Mazurka in B-flat major, Op. 24, No. 8; Mazurka in B-flat major, Op. 24, No. 9; Mazurka in B-flat major, Op. 24, No. 10; Mazurka in B-flat major, Op. 24, No. 11; Mazurka in B-flat major, Op. 24, No. 12; Mazurka in B-flat major, Op. 24, No. 13; Mazurka in B-flat major, Op. 24, No. 14; Mazurka in B-flat major, Op. 24, No. 15; Mazurka in B-flat major, Op. 24, No. 16; Mazurka in B-flat major, Op. 24, No. 17; Mazurka in B-flat major, Op. 24, No. 18; Mazurka in B-flat major, Op. 24, No. 19; Mazurka in B-flat major, Op. 24, No. 20; Mazurka in B-flat major, Op. 24, No. 21; Mazurka in B-flat major, Op. 24, No. 22; Mazurka in B-flat major, Op. 24, No. 23; 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